

Commencement exercises of the University of New Mexico in Rodey Hall tomorrow morning at 10:30. Be there.

DR.
Dernburg might have
been shut up a long
time ago with profit
to all.

A real soldier who has been
to war isn't so anxious
about getting the nation
into it.

The Evening Herald

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POLICY OF UNITED STATES TOWARD GERMANY NOT YET DETERMINED; MEMBERS OF CABINET COME FROM LONG MEETING WITH LIPS SEALED

HIS PHILADELPHIA SPEECH NOT AN EXPRESSION ON GERMANY

President Indicates That He Had in Mind "the Cain Some People Are Trying to Raise."

DECISION ON POLICY NOT YET REACHED

German Ambassador Again Caller at State Department Today but Matters Discussed Remain Private.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire) Washington, May 11.—Germany, through Ambassador Gerard, today notified the United States that submarine commanders had been specifically instructed not to harm neutral vessels not engaged in hostile acts; and that Germany would pay for damages to such ships in the war zone. Neutral ships carrying contraband will be dealt with, the announcement says, according to the rules of naval warfare. If neutral ships are accidentally damaged in the war zone, Germany will express its regret and pay damages without prize court proceedings. The German government justified its submarine warfare on the ground that England is threatening to starve the civilian population of Germany by prohibiting neutral commerce in foodstuffs and other necessities.

In previous communications Germany has disclaimed responsibility for any harm that might befall neutral vessels venturing into the war zone.

London, May 11, (2:14 p. m.)—The words "too proud to fight" cover in huge letters most of the placards displayed on the streets of London today to advertise the evening papers of the city.

The text of President Wilson's speech at Philadelphia last night, printed here today, reached London too late for general comment as yet. The Evening Standard, however, in an editorial remarks:

"President Wilson is a high minded man and we can understand what he meant by this rather unpolitical remark. Unfortunately Germany does not understand this kind of righteousness. If America could only, as the president says, convince Germany of her injustice to mankind, how dignified and useful would be her position as a neutral."

Washington, May 11.—Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador today, accepting as authentic the text of Germany's formal expression of regret for the loss of Americans on the Lusitania, which was received in last night's news dispatches, formally presented the statement today to the state department. The official text has not yet reached the embassy because of difficulties of wireless communication.

When the German ambassador left Secretary Bryan's office he said he had delivered the message forwarded from Berlin.

"That is all I can say," he added. "For anything else I respectfully refer you to the secretary of state."

Secretary Bryan was asked if there was any discussion with the German ambassador concerning the note or the Lusitania matter.

"Nothing that I can talk about," replied the secretary.

PRESIDENT SAYS SPEECH NOT REFERENCE TO LUSITANIA

Washington, May 11.—President Wilson said today that his speech in Philadelphia last night was not a declaration of policy in reference to the Lusitania incident. He was not thinking of any special matter but of the newly naturalized Americans in his audience.

The president used the expression that he was thinking of the "Cain" some people were trying to raise.

The president said he would make a decision on the policy to be followed in the Lusitania case as soon as he had all the elements in mind. For the present he had nothing to add, he said, to his statement of last Saturday night, which was that he was considering "very earnestly but very calmly the right course of action to pursue and that he knew the country expected him to act with deliberation as well as with firmness."

The president made it clear that he was expressing a personal attitude.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES DELIVERS SHARP REBUKE TO ADVOCATES OF MILITARISM

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire) Los Angeles, May 11.—Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, said in an interview published here today that in his opinion the Lusitania tragedy would be only one of a series of appalling disasters of the European war, but that the war itself could be made "the last in history" by a federation of nations working through a recognized and properly supported tribunal of arbitration.

With regard to the keen interest

of the United States in the consequences of the Lusitania's destruction General Miles said his lips were sealed by the war department rules governing army officers. But he added:

"A general demand for militarism will lead us back 200 years when the people at large had nothing to say regarding peace or war. Reason, liberty and human rights must prevail or they must degenerate."

and not referring to any specific case.

It was taken that he was endeavoring to explain broadly that the United States should seek to serve the cause of humanity by using its influence to secure an adherence to the rules and principles of international law, whenever they have been contravened. Those who have followed his speeches closely pointed out that Mr. Wilson has frequently spoken implicitly rather than explicitly.

While his Philadelphia audience was impressed with the belief that the president was referring specifically to the Lusitania tragedy, the president indicated by his remarks today that he meant his speech to cover the entire subject of foreign relations as well as the subject of domestic security with reference to the aliens.

At the usual hour the cabinet, again arriving for the first conference with the president since last Friday,

Chairman Stoen of the senate foreign relations committee, discussed the Lusitania disaster with the president before the cabinet meeting began and later said he had no expectation that an extra session of congress would be held to meet the demands of the Lusitania.

Senator Stone declared he favored passage of the government purchase bill which failed in the last congress. Such a step, he said, would provide American ships to carry American passengers and goods. He added that he took it for granted that the United States would find means to protect its own ships.

Senator La Follette, another White House caller today opposed the suggestion that diplomatic relations with Germany be broken off.

The Philadelphia speech was interrupted by official Washington, nevertheless, as meaning that whatever course is pursued, the United States probably would endeavor to serve the cause of humanity by appealing to Germany to end her submarine warfare against unarmed merchant ships carrying non-combatants.

In some quarters the suggestion was made that the president might address a message in person to Emperor William.

Germany's disavowal of any intention to destroy American lives was looked upon by many officials as significant of Germany's desire to maintain friendly relations with the United States.

A dispatch from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin was received today and sent to the president, but its contents were not revealed. The evidence given by Captain Turner of the Lusitania before the coroner's jury will be used by officials here in their study of the case.

The testimony of Chief Officer Smith of the American steamer Gulf light, which was torpedoed but not sunk, was received today by the state department. Both Smith and Consular Agent Bluefield in a statement issued within the last week stated that the Gulf light was flying a large American flag and was torpedoed without warning.

LONG CABINET SESSION ENDS WITHOUT COMMENT

The cabinet was in session nearly three hours, the longest meeting held in several months. None of the members would deny that the Lusitania incident had been discussed, but all refused absolutely to comment. The secretary general of the cabinet members was grave and reserved.

Secretary Bryan, pestered with questions, declared:

"We must not discuss what occurs at cabinet meetings."

Secretary Daniels asked whether the Atlantic fleet would pass through the Panama canal in July, in accordance with previously announced plans, replied:

"I cannot discuss that or any other question now."

Mr. Daniels was asked whether the review of the Atlantic fleet planned for next week in New York would be held. Yesterday in Philadelphia he denied that plans for the review would be changed. Today he answered his question by replying:

"I cannot discuss that."

At the White House no intimation was forthcoming as to whether the president had decided on a course, but there was every indication that the president had decided not to al-

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ALLIES ADMIT RUSSIAN ARMY DEFEATED; OFFENSIVE IN WEST TO RELIEVE PRESSURE

London Official Report Today Shows Extent of Victory

Staff of Grand Duke Nicholas in Official Statement Shows Czar's Army in Carpathians Broken.

HEAVY RE-INFORCEMENT HURRIED WEST

Italian Officers in Switzerland Called to Colors While Royal Automobiles Commanded for Service.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire) Rome, May 11, 2:15 a. m. (via Paris, May 11, 2:19 p. m.)—An interview between ex-Premier Giolitti and King Victor Emmanuel today was followed by a longer one between the ex-premier and Premier Salandra.

Signor Giolitti was informed of

all the negotiations that had been

entered into both with the central

empires and with the allied

countries. This was done so as

to enable him to judge the situa-

tion in its entirety and with the

hope that the whole of parliament

would be unanimous in the

decision which Italy is expected to

take within the next few days.

New offers are understood to

have come today from the central

empires which the Home

cabINET still finds inadequate.

Nevertheless there is still in taly

a party which hopes in the possi-

bility of the country remaining neu-

tralist. With the idea of presenting

correctly the views of this party, its

leader, one of the most influen-

tial statesmen of modern Italy, has been

interviewed. This statesman lives

near the frontier. He declined to

permit his identity to be divulged for

fear his words would be misinter-

preted as an endeavor to create obsta-

cles for the present cabinet, "and this cabinet," he said, "must be sup-

ported by all Italians even if it makes

mistakes."

Continuing the leader of this

party said:

"Italy, so far as possible, must re-

main faithful to her treaty with the

central empires. They allowed her

to remain neutral, but not to pass to

the opposition camp.

"Whatever examples may be

brought forward on the violation of

international agreements, it is neither

hoble nor honorable for any country

to commit such violation without

very grave motives.

Continuing the leader of this

party said:

"Italy, so far as possible, must re-

main faithful to her treaty with the

central empires. They allowed her

to remain neutral, but not to pass to

the opposition camp.

"In the present situation Italy would

not have sufficient motive to cast off

her ancient allies if Austria would

consent to concede to her territory

inhabited by Italians.

"If Trieste were organized into a

free city, administered by her Ital-

ian citizens and protected against any

possible attempt on her nationali-

ty, Italy might be satisfied to receive the

remainder of Italian territory now

under Austrian administration, leav-

ing at the same time Trieste to the

central empires as an Italian com-

mercial port."

This much is admitted in the

official communication given out by

the staff of Grand Duke Nicho-

laus, but it is spoken of in a mat-

ter of fact way which does not

show much perturbation and

coupled with the claims of suc-

cessful offensive against the Aus-

trio-German front.

It is anticipated in London that

the allied force on the western

front will help to reduce the

pressure on the Russians. A signifi-

cant development in the western

theater is that despite

the German concentration in

Flanders and France, the British

and French forces find them-

selves strong enough to attack on

such a wide front.

Austrian and Bavarian forces are

concentrating in the Tyrol.

Automobiles belonging to the Ital-

ian royal family, which had been as-

sembled at Nonna, near Milan, were

sent to Verona yesterday for the use

of the army.

Shipments of freight from Italy to

Germany through Switzerland have

virtually ceased.

GERMANS REPORT MINOR SUCCESSES IN THE WEST

Berlin, May 11 (via London, 3:30

p. m.)—The German general head-

quarters state today gave out the fol-